

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 1787.

## High-way Robbery in East Lothian,

AND

Reward for Discovery of the Concerned.

Haddington, Sept. 21. 1787.

WHEREAS, this morning, about three o'clock, Sergeant Jackson, of the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was attacked on the post-road near Beltonford, in the parish of Dunbar, by five persons wearing round hats, four of them coarse blue jackets like seamen, the other a long blue coat, and who seized and robbed him of his money and a silver watch, and forcibly took from him and broke his musket, and beat his person, and threatened to murder him for resistance, the Sergeant having in the scuffle run one of them through the arm with his bayonet.—A reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered, upon discovery and conviction of one or more of the offenders, to be paid by the 22<sup>nd</sup> Procurator Fiscal of the county aforesaid. And it is hoped, that if a silver watch shall be offered to sale by any suspicious person, or if the wounded person apply to any one for assistance in the dressing of his arm, they will be immediately stopped, and notice sent to me of the same.

JOHN CRAW.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.  
THE Classes for the different Branches of Education will be opened the ensuing session as follows, under the inspection of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. Principal.

### I.—LITERATURE & PHILOSOPHY.

Class.	Days and Hours of Opening.	Professors.
First Humanity, or Latin,	Wed. Oct. 10, 8 and 12.	Dr Hill.
Second Humanity,	Tues. Nov. 13, 11.	
First Greek,	Mon. Oct. 23, 10 and 1.	Mr Dalzel.
Second Greek,	Tues. Nov. 13, 8 and 2.	
First Mathematical,	Wed. Oct. 23, 9.	Mr Playfair.
Second Mathematical,	Wed. Nov. 14, 12.	
Logic,	Tues. Nov. 13, 1.	Mr Finlayson.
Moral Philosophy,	Tues. Nov. 13, 12.	Mr Stewart.
Natural Philosophy,	Wed. Oct. 31, 11.	Mr Robison.
Natural History,	Wed. Nov. 14, 2.	Dr Walker.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,	Thur. Nov. 15, 1.	Mr Greenfield.
Universal History,	Tues. Nov. 13, 2.	Mr Fraser-Tytler.

### II.—THEOLOGY.

Divinity Hall,	Tues. Nov. 20, 11.	Dr Hunter.
Church History,	Sat. Dec. 1, 11.	Mr Cuming.
Hebrew and Oriental Languages,	Tues. Nov. 20, 10 and 12.	Dr James Robertson.
	11. A. W.	

### III.—LAW.

Institutes and Pandects of the Civil Law,	Mon. Nov. 19, 11 and 2.	Mr Dick.
Scots Law,	Tues. Nov. 20, 2.	Mr Hume.
Public Law, & Law of Nature & Nations,	Mar. 11, 1788.	Mr Macdonochie.

### IV.—MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery,	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1.	Dr Monroe.
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy,	2.	Dr Black.
Dietetics, Materia Medica, & Pharmacy,	3.	Dr Home.
Theory of Physic,	4.	Dr Gregory.
Practice of Physic,	5.	Dr Cullen.
Theory & Practice of Midwifery,	6.	Dr Hamilton.

CLINICAL LECTURES on the Cases of Patients in the Royal Infirmary, by Dr Gregory and Dr Home, on Tuesday and Friday, at five o'clock in the evening. The first lecture by Dr Gregory on Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Dr Rutherford will begin a COURSE of BOTANY in May 1788.

### SURGERY.

CLINICAL LECTURES  
By JAMES RUSSEL,  
Member of Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

THE Course will consist of Practical Observations on the Cases of the Patients who are in the Hospital during the time of delivering the Lectures: and those cases will be selected which afford most room for instruction. They will also be classed in such a manner as will serve best to illustrate the nature of the disease under consideration. Particular notice will be taken of the distinguishing symptoms of a case. A pathological enquiry will be attempted, concerning the cause of the morbid appearances. Some short history will be given of similar cases. The probable termination will be pointed out under the form of prognosis. The indications of cure will be laid down from the most approved practice.—And if an operation be found necessary, every circumstance concerning it will be explained—the different modes of performing it related—the reasons assigned for preferring the one which is employed—and the description made clear by the exhibition of the best surgical instruments.

In an hospital which contains so many patients, every season affords instances of the most important surgical cases. It is impossible to say before-hand what those will be; but last year there was an opportunity to consider Scrophula, Cancer, Gangrene, separation of Mortified Parts, Diseases of Bones, Exfoliation, Necrosis, Compound Fracture, Diseases of Joints, White Swelling of Knee, Morbus Coxarius, Lumbar Aches, Injuries of the Head, Stones in the Bladder of Urine, Hernia, Fistula, Haemorrhage, Emphysema, Strictures of Urethra, Scirrous Testicle, Amputation, Lithotomy, Castration, Cataract, Trepan, Fistula Ani, Perforation of Parotid Duct, Reduction of Luxations, and of Hernia, besides other subjects of less moment.

The Course will begin on the last day of October, to consist four months, at the rate of Two Lectures a week.

Each pupil to pay Two Guineas.

Place of Lecturing, Theatre, Royal Infirmary.

FIFE HUNT.  
THE Preses and Council of the FIFE HUNT have, on account of the lateness of the Harvest, agreed to postpone the Meeting of the Hunt to the 29th day of October next.

Cupar, 20th September 1787.

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 22. 1787.

Doctor Graham, being conscious that his abilities and success, as a practical physician, are well known to many of the most respectable inhabitants of Scotland, chuses not to trouble them nor himself with long addresses, nor with details of extraordinary and important cures. At present, however, he conceives it to be his duty to inform the public, especially that families and persons living in the country, who have formerly employed him, that, having arrived to that time of life, in which (after much travelling, and much busting in public business in the greatest capitals), the body and mind begin to wither for retirement and repose in the quiet bosom of philosophy and religion; and, having a natural predilection for this his native city, he has taken a house with the intention of settling here.

These premises being duly considered, with attention to Dr Graham's turn of mind, and general manner of living, and to the small, yet sufficient independent income, which he has the happiness of being possessed of, he will readily be believed, especially by those who know him, when he declares, that he would much rather not be employed at all in his profession than have constant and extensive practice. But, as he feels it to be his duty to do more or less, under God! in the way of his profession in the intervals of more important duties and concerns, he desires to give notice thus publicly: That he may be consulted at his house, between the Water-gate and the Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, by those sensible and gentle persons, whose lives are valuable to their families, or to society, and who readily will and are resolved upon taking the necessary steps for a safe, speedy, and radical cure, especially in very painful or dangerous cases, and when their disease has baffled the skill of other practitioners.

Dr Graham, abundantly sensible of the imperfections and comparative blindness of even the most enlightened men, is far, very far from pretending to infallibility, or to miraculous powers in the Healing Art! yet he can with truth affirm, that, by steadily studying, and affectionately following, the obvious and all-blessing simplicity of **GNAT VENERABLE NATURE!** which is the art, as truth is the standard, of God! And from more than twenty years uncommonly extensive and successful practice, he finds himself enabled, by the Divine blessing! very often, easily and completely to remove pains, diseases, and weaknesses, even at the very last extremities—which had baffled the powers of all the usual medicines—the skill of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons in the world—and, in a word, every other human means.

N. B. As Dr Graham really wishes to do essential services to his fellow creatures, especially in obtinate or in very dangerous diseases, he desires to affare the public, that the expence attending his advices and medicines will be exceedingly moderate; and that every Saturday, from eight till twelve o'clock, he gives his assistance to the poor gratis.

### EDUCATION.

MR NICHOL will Open his Classes for the different branches of MERCANTILE EDUCATION on the 1st of October next, at his house in Carrubber's Close. The branches of education taught at his Academy are Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the different branches of Mathematics, comprehending Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, practical Geometry, with their application to Land-surveying and Navigation; Geography ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes.

Mr. NICHOL proposes to open a Class for instructing Young Ladies in Writing and Geography. She joins the countenance and protection of the LADIES of Edinburgh, and hopes they may at least depend upon exertion.

### FRESH BEEF WANTED.

THE Whale Fishing Company at Dunbar want 26,000 Pounds Weight of FRESH BEEF.—The Beef to be killed at Dunbar on the first week of November.

Persons willing to contract for furnishing the above, will please send their proposals in writing, sealed, and addressed to the Directors of the Whale Fishing Company at Dunbar, betwixt the 24th and the 25th day of September instant.

Dunbar, 12th September 1787.

### Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Friday the 28th current will be exposed to public sale, at the warehouses of CHARLES ADDISON and SONS about Eighty Tons WHALE OIL, and about Four Tons WHALE BONE.

The Bone is of large size, and will be sold in one lot. The Oil will be put up in different lots, as purchasers may incline.

Borrowstouness, Sept. 7. 1787.

### Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Monday the 1st October, will be exposed to public sale, at the Warehouses of Messrs Peter and Francis Forrester and Co. Leith, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

About 16 tons of WHALE OIL, and about 15 hundred weight of WHALE BONE.

The Bone is of a large size, and will be sold in one lot; the Oil will be put up in different lots, as purchasers may incline.

120 Tons WHALE OIL,

4 Tons WHALE BONE,

And a few SEAL SKINS.

TO be SOLD, on the 14th of October next, in the house of James Thom vintner at Musselburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

### That DWELLING-HOUSE, situated

at the east end of the town of Musselburgh, south side of the street, consisting of two storeys and garrets, and cellars there belonging; with a large malting, consisting of malt-kiln, barns, and loft, presently possessed by Mr John Aitchison, distiller St Clement's Wells:—As also a Stabling, fit to contain twelve horses, which must be of great use to a person in the distillery line:—As also, a piece of Garden ground, at the back of the premises, on which may be erected buildings of a similar nature, at a small expence. The extent of the ground occupied by the buildings and garden, measures about half an English acre.

For particulars, apply to Robert Burgh architect, Rose-Street, New Town, Edinburgh, or Robert Tenison solicitor at law, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

AT LEITH—FOR HULL,

THE ELIZABETH,

A stout Sloop, one of the constant traders.

ROBERT PORTEOUS Master, Presently lying at the birth near the New Quay, and taking in goods for Hull, and all places adjacent, to fall the 8th October next, to be depended on.

For freight and passage apply to John Walker merchant Leith, or the master ga hounds.

Edinburgh, September 20. 1787.

### THE Directors of the Chamber of

Commerce met yesterday, to take under consideration the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury. They think it their duty to make the letter public, not only for the members of the Chamber, but for the country at large; and observations upon it, from any person conversant and interested in the business, may be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber before the first Wednesday of October, on which day an answer will be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Treasury Chambers, Sept. 21. 1787.

"Gentlemen,  
"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are desirous of submitting to the consideration of Parliament, in the next session, some provisions for avoiding, as far as circumstances will permit, the inconveniences which have been stated respecting the fees taken by the officers of the customs in the several ports of Great Britain, as well as for enforcing the attendance of the said officers at all times most convenient for the dispatch of business.

"It has been suggested, however, to their Lordships, that there is a diversity of opinion among merchants, whether it would be desirable that fees should be entirely abolished; whether they should be partially abolished; or whether they should be allowed to be taken generally, subject to certain regulations.

"I am therefore commanded by my Lords to request your sentiments on the following points, with as little delay as possible.

"1st. As to a total abolition of the fees now paid to or demanded by the officers of the customs, upon goods imported, exported, and carried coastwise.

"2dly. As to permitting fees to be taken in all cases, preserving the fees upon imports, (the same in such case to be regulated by Parliament).

"3dly. As to the abolition of fees upon the export and coast trades, preserving the fees upon imports, (the same in such case to be regulated by Parliament).

"4thly. As to the hours in summer and in winter, which the merchants are of opinion it will be desirable the officers should attend, in order to facilitate, as much as possible, the dispatch of business.

"If the fees should be abolished, as stated either in the first or second question, it may be necessary to provide the means of making up the deficiency in the emoluments of the officers.

"There is reason to believe, according to the best information hitherto obtained, that the first would require a fund of about 130,000 l. a year, and the second of about 75,000 l. a year.

"It has been suggested, that, in order to secure such a fund, it may be proper to propose a tonnage-duty upon all ships inwards, outwards, and coastwise, with an exception, perhaps, in favour of vessels in the coasting trade employed solely in carrying lime, limestone, chalk, marl, and dung; and of vessels employed in catching or curing fish, and all open boats and other vessels employed in carrying sheep or live cattle between port and port.

"There are no means yet of ascertaining with exactness the rate at which such tonnage-duty should be imposed, to raise the sum above mentioned; but there is reason to believe, that, in the first case, it would require a duty of 9 d. per ton each distance outwards, and in the second of 5 d. per ton each voyage.

"If it should be thought right to propose the tonnage-duty in either of the cases before mentioned, the cargoes, as the practice is in the case of the tonnage-duty now payable under the act of the 2nd of his late Majesty for Ramsgate harbour, to avoid the expence being borne by the owners of the ships.

I am,

Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE ROSE.

Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh.

### WANTED TO BORROW,

Now or at Martinmas next,

### TWO Sums of 500

LLOYD'S LIST, — Sept. 18.  
THE Britannia, Morrison, (in ballast) is stranded on Mel Bar.

The Lively, Beine, from Leghorn to London, put into M. 25th ult. with several other vessels from the Straights.

Yarmouth, 13th. — Left night the Neptune, Hardy, from Blyth for Lime, a new ship, was lost on our sands; the people saved.

M A I L S.  
Arrived—Ireland, 2.  
Died—Ireland, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 19.

Paris, Sept. 14. Translation of the arrêt, or proclamation, of his Majesty's Privy Council, registered at Versailles, Sept. 2, which annuls the resolutions that passed in the Parliament of Paris the 7th, 13th, 22d, and 27th of August 1787:

"The King having been informed, that, notwithstanding his Majesty's Bed of Justice, held at Versailles the 6th of last August, where an edict suppressing the two twentieths and the four sous per livre, and establishing a territorial subsidy (land-tax) and a stamp-duty, had been registered, his Parliament had dared the very next day, August 7th, to declare, in the presence of all the Courts assembled, that the registering of the said acts was illegal and null: — Whence it might appear that the Courts had a power to reform or alter the edicts issued by the Monarch, to deprive them of their essential force by different interpretations. And whereas the said Parliament, not satisfied with such scandalous irregularity, had tried to persuade the people on the 13th ult. that if the members of their Assembly did at any time register arrets for dues or taxes, it was only done with a view to oblige his Majesty; — that at the same time, that the King had no power whatever in that respect; that Parliament could receive none from his Majesty; that this error had continued too long; and that for the future it would not be in his power to obtain any subsidies without previously convening the General Assembly of the Three States. This was certainly done with an intent to avail themselves of the present circumstances, and to force him to call an Assembly; but this privilege belongs to his Majesty alone, he being the only judge when it is necessary to have the said Assembly convened. It must appear very strange, indeed, and hardly credible, that officers on whom his Majesty has condescended to bestow their titles, should come to the bold resolution of thus attacking his sacred power, and exciting his subjects to commotions and broils, under pretence of examining and disputing the bounds of Royal authority; refusing at the same time to examine the contents of the edicts that are laid before them, and by this unjustifiable conduct calling in question his Majesty's unalterable attachment to truth and justice. The King, therefore, convinced that proper reflection would bring Parliament to their duty, has taken no other method than that of giving them an opportunity of re-considering it themselves, by separating them from that fermentation which they excited and fomented in this populous capital. His Majesty, no doubt, has a right to determine the place where he thinks proper to have justice administered in his kingdom, and to change the residence of his Parliament whenever he pleases. His Majesty, moreover, is not ignorant that the officers of his Parliament, in registering the letters that transferred the seat of justice to Troyes, persisted in the eyes of the nation, that they had certain rights and privileges independent of the King's authority; with the power of exercising their functions without his permission, in any of the places where his Majesty should think proper to send them. All these irregular proceedings have been enforced by their resolution of the 27th ult. far more injurious than all others to the Royal authority, and more indecent and unbecoming in its expressions, in as much as Parliament forgot themselves so far as to declare Government capable of reducing the French monarchy to a state of despotism, of dispossessing his Majesty's subjects by *lettres de cachet*, of their properties by Beds of Justice, of civil and criminal affairs by removing causes arbitrarily to higher Courts, or by a *noli prosequi*, and of suspending the course of justice by partial banishments or despotic removals." Parliament, not satisfied with having registered so false and bold a declaration, had dared to send it to inferior Courts, as if they were in duty bound to execute its contents, or adopt the dangerous principles illegally inserted in it. This protest, and before un-head of resolution, was ordered to be printed on the very day it passed the House, and to be sent to the respective jurisdictions within four and twenty hours; which precipitate manner of acting proclaims that it was accompanied by doubts arising from an abuse of delegated power. His Majesty is conscious that this new doctrine, lately adopted by Parliament, is contrary to their own constitution, and encroaching on the King's authority; that the supposition, repugnant to all common principles, of their having a right to declare illegal and null two edicts, enacted by his Majesty's order, has very much diminished, in the eyes of the people, the obedience due to the Sovereign; and that, according to the laws of the realm, all Parliaments are bound to submit to the 26th article of the 12th of November 1774, against which none ever dared to remonstrate. The paragraph contained in the said article, registered by Parliament, runs thus: 'Whenever it shall please his Majesty, after proper answers being given to the remonstrances of his Parliaments, to have some of his arrets, orders, edicts, declarations, and letters patent, registered and published in his presence, in his Parliament of Paris, or others, in the presence of persons charged with his orders, nothing shall suspend the execution of such arrets, orders, &c. and his Attorney-General shall be bound to send them to all the seats of justice in the kingdom, there to be published and properly executed.' In virtue of the 22d article of the same year, his Majesty, it is true, permits the members of Parliament, after having registered the arrêt, to convey their objections or remonstrances to the Throne, but without preventing

or suspending the execution of his orders in any manner, or under any pretence whatever. His Majesty could never imagine that his officers would forget the precise dispositions of a law, that has succeeded their restoration to the highest rank of administering justice; and it is his duty to check and prevent such daring attempts, equally derogatory from the laws and the respect due to his Royal will; it is his intention to put an end immediately to a scandalous abuse of power from a body of men who can never pretend to have a share in the Royal authority, but for the sake of affording it a more efficacious support. His Majesty, therefore, declares null and void the said resolutions of the 7th, 13th, 22d, and 27th of last August, as illegal, and prejudicial to his authority, contrary to the laws, and the respect due to his will, tending to divert the people, who should learn submission from Parliament, from that obedience the Sovereign is entitled to. The said Parliament's officers are hereby strictly enjoined, under pain of disobedience, not to continue to enter or publish any resolutions or protests of the kind; and all Justices, Magistrates, or other persons in office thereunto belonging, to desist from executing any of the said Parliament's orders. The present arrêt shall be properly enforced by all the Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates, printed and published wherever it shall be found necessary, signified to the chief Clerk of Parliament, and notified to the Attorney General.

Done at Versailles, &c.  
(Signed) BRETEUIL.

Several persons have been taken into custody for selling the Parliamentary Remonstrances of different provinces. The above arrêt has been distributed and posted up every where, so that offenders will certainly be punished with severity. — The word *arret* means a decree; *arrest*, resolution. — *Arrets* issue from his Majesty, and *arrests* from Parliament.

Vienna, Sept. 1. The day before yesterday a courier arrived in the greatest haste, who was sent off by the Imperial Minister at the Porte with the unexpected news that the Russian Envoy was sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers, which was looked upon as an open declaration of war. This account occasioned a great stir, and an immediate assembly of the Ministers; and yesterday couriers were sent to the Courts of France and Peterburgh.

Messina, July 31. All the volcanoes of Sicily are at present in eruption; Stromboli and Lipari vomit torrents of lava.

Wels, Sept. 7. This morning all the General Officers assembled at the Duke of Brunswick's, after which all the Generals, whose regiments were not here, set off to join them; the Staff and Subaltern Officers were then assembled, and notice was given them that the army would march on the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, and sixty rounds of ball have just been delivered to each man of this garrison; the same will be delivered to all the regiments in this province. The troops will march in two columns along the east and west sides of the Rhine, by Nimeguen and Arnhem, towards Utrecht: the heavy artillery will be brought to Arnhem by shipping. We do not know what has occasioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we learn is, that this courier arrived from Berlin, whose dispatches, we have no doubt, gave rise to the sudden motion of the army.

Utrecht, Sept. 10. His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, accompanied by his daughter the Marchioness de la Côte, and Mr Roza, Secretary. Mr de St Preit will not arrive, they say, till the beginning of October.

Utrecht, Sept. 13. Upon a report being received that the Prussian troops were this day to enter upon the territory of Guelderland, every thing was made ready for the entire inundation of the country round this city at a moment's warning.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated September 14, says, "This afternoon an express was received by the Defense Weezen", in this city, advising a detachment of 800 men from the Prussian army being arrived at Arnhem, and that the remainder were on their march in three columns; in consequence, two from that office set off immediately for Muideren to give the necessary orders for the inundation of such part of this province as may be thought advisable. The water is at present two feet and a half high on the land *shoal* *surrounds* Utrecht. The German mail that ought to have arrived yesterday afternoon was so much impeded by this means, that it did not reach here till this morning at eight o'clock.

The States of this province have published a resolution entered into, by which they indemnify the farmers for what reasonable losses they sustain by their lands being put under water. The patriots tremble and dread the Prussian soldiers as much as is possible for one human being to dread another. — An embargo is laid on all vessels in this port destined for the Rhine."

A body formed with powers to pursue such measures as may be judged necessary for the defence of the place.

† A city in Dutch Guelderland.

L O N D O N, — Sept. 19.

Monday morning a messenger arrived with dispatches from Sir James Harris at the Hague; and it has been since reported, that those dispatches contain advice of the Prussian army having marched into Holland on Saturday last.

News of no small moment, if we may judge from the bulletin it occasioned, arrived on Sunday from Paris. Messengers were immediately dispatched to the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Stafford, and such others of the Cabinet as are in the country, requiring their attendance at the Council Board, which was to be held as soon as they arrived in town. Messengers were also sent off to Mr Dundas in Scotland, and to Mr Rose; and in the evening one was dispatched to Sir James Harris at the Hague, with (as it was then reported) orders for his immediate return.

Monday the stocks fell again near one and a half per cent. owing to a strong report, which seemed to be universally credited, that the French Ambassador

led, on Saturday last, delivered a rescript to our Ministry to the following purport:

"That his Most Christian Majesty, as guarantee friend and ally to the Republic of Holland, cannot see with indifference a foreign power, meaning Prussia, assemble a numerous army, and move close to the territories of the United Provinces, with a view to interfere in their domestic disputes, or at least to overawe the Republic, and force them to measures which, in their opinion, would be repugnant to the constitution of the Republic, without taking a serious part in the affair; and in which laudable purpose his Most Christian Majesty doubts not but that his Britannic Majesty, as a guarantee to the constitution of the said Republic, and from the good understanding which subsists between the two Courts, will cordially join his Most Christian Majesty to repel any force that may be employed, by any power whatever, to compel the United States to measures contrary to their long established constitution, but that their present unfortunate disputes be settled by mediation, according to the different resolutions passed at the Assemblies of the States."

The intelligence received on Monday from Holland is briefly, that the States of Holland have refused to give an answer to the last memorials of the Prussian Ambassador, and that they have sent two regents to the Prussian Court to make a personal representation respecting the affair of seizing the Prince of Orange.

Orders were given on Monday, to stop all the preparations of the Royal visit to Blenheim, the critical situation of continental affairs rendering his Majesty's presence in Council almost daily necessary.

The Cabinet Ministers are all in town, and will hold a Council to-day after the levee is over, at which his Majesty will preside.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not far to seek; and the Marquis of Carmarthen was attending his duty on the spot. The Duke of Richmond arrived from Goodwood early yesterday morning; and Mr Rose and Mr Steele, the preceding night. The Lord Chancellor arrived last night, as did also the Marquis of Stafford. Mr Dundas, the President of the Board of Control, is expected hourly. The President of the Council, Lord Howe, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Sydney, were in the neighbourhood of London.

Monday morning his Majesty honoured the Hanoverian Minister at Han Common with a visit. On his return his horse came down with him near Twickenham. His Majesty, we are happy to inform the public, received no injury, but immediately remounted, and proceeded to Windfor.

Mr Fitzherbert has left his situation at the Court of Peterburgh, and is on his way to England, where he is expected in a few days. The ostensible reason for this is, that he asked an increase of allowance under some pretext that his Majesty's Ministers did not think fit to comply with. This, however, is only mentioned as the ostensible reason.

That the Porte has declared war against Russia, seems now to be universally credited; and this step, it is believed, will be followed by a similar declaration against the Emperor. The Brabantians still resist their Sovereign with firmness; and the opponents of the Stadholder in Holland act with increased vigour. France seems determined to support the latter, while Great Britain and Prussia unanimously *oppose* the cause of the former. — Standing thus, what but the particular interposition of Providence can avert a general war, with all its baneful concomitants?

The Empress has a vast superiority of naval force over the Turks, and her subjects are men of bravery—but the Turkish sailors fight like tygers, and seldom yield but with their life; on the other hand it may be said, that in the management of the ship, and what may be termed the scientific part, they are very defective. It is but within these few years, that the Grand Signior thought of procuring Englishmen to teach his subjects the art of gunnery.

When the Empress of Russia finished her last war with the Ottoman Porte, the following was the state and condition of her naval force fit for service:

	Guns.	Guns.	
Jezebil,	76	Volne,	42
San Pantelemaine,	74	Toufa,	36
Elizabeth,	74	Aleffandrie,	36
Anna Petrovna,	74	Kuleden,	36
San Sedar,	74	Simone,	36
Tesferdi,	70	Ozakow,	36
St Alessandro,	70	Holme,	32
Alexandre Neufku,	70	Jazeller,	34
America,	66	Jenckuin,	32
Azai,	66	Kolegh,	32
Hermelandie,	66	Maria Anne,	30
Viatoire,	66	Pieina,	30
Slave Roffai,	66	Vellifone,	28
Spiridone,	64	San Andrea,	28
Dobide,	64	La Patricie,	26
Europaine,	64	La Volga,	26
Darif,	64	La Ruffe,	26
Knes Voldimere,	64	La Donne,	24
Nichren Allengo,	64	Pantaïne,	24
Parnet Jesneff,	64	Giddies,	20
San Nicolai,	62	Kruis Ghent,	20
Vologla,	54	Ibrahim,	20
Keropote,	54	Blanco,	20
Mocouen,	54	Datoſſe,	20
Galleys cutters, pinks, &c.			

That Russia has considerably increased her marine since that period is beyond all contradiction, as the following, among others, are known to be now in her ordinary at Revel, Cronstadt, &c. where the men of war are usually laid up.

	Guns.	Guns.	
La Catherine,	90	Uladimeer,	74
Holstine,	86	Zarchoe,	74
Oriowe,	80	La Cherion,	74
Craintaf,	80	Tigrefile,	24
Patriarque,	76	Kamchatska,	70
L'Admiral Borisow,	74	Maen,	64
La Due,	74	Knowleer,	64
San Pedro,	74	Moscow,	64
Unione,	74	Krukenchte,	64
San Christian,	74	La Zealose,	64
Potemkin,	74	La Sophie,	64
San Stephane,	74	Denbrog,	64

Of frigates, &c. upwards of thirty of different force have been built; but as there is no real account, it is impossible to speak with precision. Russia has, however, at least an hundred men of war at

this time, of which number about half are of the line, from 90 to 54 guns.

The Turkish navy, according to the latest account, consists as follows:

Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns
1	100	8	64
2	90	7	60
4	80	8	58
5	76	6	56
8	72	2	54
4	66		

Besides frigates, sloops, bombs, chebecs, and galley.

Out of these are the two fleets, one in the Black Sea under command of the Pache Ali Gabriel Beyde; and the other in the Archipelago: the first consists of sixteen ships, and the other of eleven.

There is a third fleet at Constantinople, which consists of forty sail, of which twenty-five were of the line.

That the Porte had declared war against the Russians, is now, we may affirm, established beyond the power of dispute. The Russian Ambassador at length says he has received the account, and the best informed men in England believe it to be true. It seems that the Porte were driven to a declaration of war by the fury of the people, whose clamours and violence had risen to such a height as to threaten a revolution.

A war between the Russians and Turks, most fully accounts for the emperor's partiality to his Flemish subjects, and leaves but little room to doubt that the long concerted scheme of driving the Turks out of Europe was revived at the late meeting at Cherson.

Seventeen sail of the line are now victualled and ready for sea at Portsmouth, excepting the full complement of men, which will soon be found whenever Government are seriously disposed to raise them.

The squadron in the Mediterranean is to be immediately augmented with two capital ships, on account of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two waggons, loaded with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the canons, which were dismounted at the peace.

Yesterday morning, the Purser of the Earl of Oxford arrived at the India House,

are capable of being carried; even to execute self-destruction, rather than make submission. Whatever may be the legal, or assumed rights of Sovereigns, and whatever may be the views of Sovereigns, there ought to be an attention shown to the interests and defences of the people.

If French views alone are the fundamental cause of the distractions in Holland, there ought to be no hesitation in our Court to the making war immediately on France; because those views are hostile to Great Britain; and originate in resentment to the Stadholder, because he did not assist France to the utmost of his power, against this country during the last war. If this is the fact, and all Europe says that it is the fact, it is not material, whether France takes a part in the approaching civil war, at the beginning, or afterwards—the will is soon as the is ready. And it is very possible, that we shall continue to be amused with pacific affrances.

Most of the mercantile letters from Holland speak in very slight terms of the forces, and in more slight terms of the cause of the Patriots. The mercantile part are convinced of the necessity of peace, to enable them to recover the losses of the last war, and are not so sensible of any impropriety in the Stadholder's conduct, as the ringleaders of the several factions pretend to be.

The present situation of affairs in the United Provinces, is an object particularly interesting to the speculative politician. It affords a perfect picture of the imperfection of the Republican system of government. The sovereignty being subdivided into so many parts, and delegated to so many hands, gives their enemies a great superiority, where expedition, firmness, and prompt decision is necessary.

The States of Holland imagine they gave ample satisfaction for the injury done to the Princes of Orange, when they proved to the King of Prussia, that some part of his first memorial on that subject was not founded on fact, viz. that the guard did not place armed men in her Highness's bed-chamber; but the principal fact remains as stated, the seizing her by force, and preventing her from continuing her journey to the Hague; and this, although it may be considered as a matter of little consequence, is the ground of an approaching war.

The French ministry talk of supporting the constitution of the Republic—so do the English—but in ways so very different, that the former aims at degrading the Stadholder, as must be the case, if the patriots succeed; and the latter have for their object, to support the Stadholder in all his rights and privileges, as constitutionally established by the States themselves.

No intelligence has yet been received of the French camp at Givet; no order having, according to the last accounts, been sent to them to march, but to hold themselves in readiness, which has been the case since that encampment was formed. Givet is neutral ground, in the Bishopric of Liege, and short of a day's march to Maestricht.

The Emperor's irresolution in the affair of his new Brabantine laws, has lost him much of his popularity. Quick decision in a Monarch commands respect at least, if not esteem, but want of firmness only encreases the boldness of the discontented party.

The Brabantines declare, that they will cheerfully pay to the Emperor the subsidy he demands, and devote their lives and fortunes to his service, if he will confirm by oath all those privileges which they were possessed of when he was inaugurated Duke of Brabant. The most strict unanimity prevails among them, and they are firmly determined to resist, if redress cannot otherwise be obtained.

The merchants universally apprehend that the tonnage upon shipping, will be an additional tax, and not a substitution or commutation; as human nature cannot vary; and it will be necessary to quicken the clerk with a perquisite still to do as his duty directed.

Let the fact of war be true or false, it had a visible effect on the countenances of the people on Change yesterday. Stocks fell considerably in the morning, and every man at Lloyd's declared a war inevitable.

The principal fears in the city, yesterday, were for Jamaica, should hostilities commence. The French, it seems, have a strong and powerful fleet at this time in the West Indies; they were preparing to rob us of our dearest property, by whole islands, at a time whilst our tame wiseheads were saving a few pounds of tea for the India Company, and employing the whole power of England to destroy two or three smugglers.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 5.

"Last Sunday, an express arrived at the Prince of Kaunitz's office; and the next day it was declared, that the Porte insisted on being made acquainted with the designs of the emperor; so that it was apprehended by the Imperial Internuncio, the Baron de Herbert, that war would be declared against his master. This was confirmed by the information which the commandants on our frontiers received of the approach of a great number of Janissaries towards the right Bank of the Danube—their number was said to amount to 40,000 men, accompanied by a large train of artillery, and abundance of military stores. This advice arriving at the same time with the intelligence from the Internuncio, it was thought necessary to lose no time, but to prepare for repelling force by force. The War Office has been much busied for the last two days, and is at the present moment still more so. Couriers have rapidly followed each other in Croatia, the Banet, Temeswar, Transylvania, and Galicia, to give orders, as has been given out, for the troops to be marched towards the frontiers; and for a good look-out to be observed. They talk of 100,000 men; of whom 40,000 are to approach and harass the army of the Janissaries.

"This formidable force, against troops destitute of discipline, and without the smallest insight into those improvements which Frederick the Great introduced into the military art, will be distributed into two corps, of which one will pass the Danube, and

the other remain on the higher side, to co-operate with the former. The first operation probably will be the siege of Belgrade; of which the fortifications are such, that it cannot hold out more than two or three weeks at farthest. The capture of Belgrade would be in itself a very important event, as it would decide the fate of Servia and Bosnia.

The places have been fixed on for the establishment of magazines; and every thing seems to indicate the most serious preparation. Yesterday we heard that the entertainment which was to be given on the arrival of the Arch-Duchess, Maria Theresa of Tuscany, was countermanded; and that the Luxembourg party of pleasure would not take place. Affairs having taken so disagreeable a turn, his Majesty will not think it proper to leave the capital."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 1.

"A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Ruppin, situated in the Marche of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin; there are not above 240 houses standing: more than 600 have been burnt, as well as three churches, the town-house, and the building belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, and the Royal magazine, where there was a quantity of clothing ready to be delivered to the troops, &c. The fire lasted 12 hours. They estimate the loss at many millions; and the inhabitants are reduced to the last misery. The Queen and Prince Henry of Prussia went there to comfort the unhappy people. M. de Mauschwitz, Minister of State, also went there by order of Government. Collections are making here for the sufferers, and the contributions have been very liberal. General Mollendorf has applied to all the military in garrison for their donations."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 10.

"A report is in circulation here, that M. de Brienne (Archbishop of Toulouse) lately appointed principal Minister, has engaged to free the finances from their present embarrassed state, and to restore the credit of the nation in the space of three years, not by the imposition of new taxes, or the augmentation of old ones, but by proper retrenchments in the departments of the State and Court. This prelate is said to be a man of considerable abilities, rigid integrity, and the most conciliating manners."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 19.

Bank Stock, flat. South Sea Stock, —  
New 4 per cent. 1777, flat. Old S. S. Ann. flat.  
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 108 — New ditto, —  
" 103 1/2 a 106. 3 per cent. 1771, —  
3 per cent. red. flat. New Navy and Victualling  
Bills, 2 dñe.  
3 per cent. red. flat. Exch. Bills, —  
3 per cent. 1726, — Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 13 s.  
Long Ann. flat. 6 d.  
30 Years Ann. 1778, flat. Prizes, —  
India Stock, — Bank for —  
3 per cent. India Ann. flat. —  
India Bonds, —

WIND AT DEAL, Sept. 18. N. W.

## EDINBURGH.

Thursday was married, at Edin-house, in Kelso, William Dickson, Esq; of Sydenham, a Captain of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charteris, grand-niece to the late James Dickson, Esq; of Edin.

This day, being the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation, in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle; at noon, a round of the great guns was fired, and the music-bells set a ringing; and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

This day, the Silver Club given by the Good Town of Edinburgh to the Honourable Society of Golfers was played for on Leith Links, and won by the Right Honourable Lord Elcho.

The proposed alterations and improvements on the Outer Parliament House, under the management and at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates, are now begun, and in great forwardness, the former seating and benches being already entirely removed.

As the Magistrates and Town-Council

have agreed to concur with the Faculty in this useful work, and to bear the expence of putting the fabric itself into proper repair, we have reason to expect that nothing will be wanting to complete it.

From what we have learned of the plan, the part of the Hall to be occupied in future by the Outer

House will be above 90 feet long; and as it is 42 feet wide, and is to be accommodated with

benches for the Judges, seating for the Council, fire places, &c. on a most commodious and elegant plan, and the house is to be painted from end to end, in the handsomest manner, we have no doubt of its proving at once one of the most convenient and magnificient Court Houses in Europe.

The 23d regiment of foot is now on its march from Berwick to Edinburgh Castle, where they are to be quartered, the 12th regiment now there having received orders to march in different detachments for St Andrews, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen.

Thursday, sailed from Leith, the Temple, Captain Bridges, for Hamburg. On board her were

passengers, Sir James Erskine, member of Parliament for Morpeth, and Colonel Whyte of the 6th regiment of foot. We understand the object of their excursion is to be present at a grand review of the

Prussian troops at Berlin.

Yesterday morning, Serjeant Jackson, of the 23d

regiment of foot, was attacked and robbed by five

men on the post road near Beltonford. [For particulars, see advertisement in this day's paper.]

The spring of tar lately discovered at Coal Brook

Dale, in Shropshire, in the estate of Richard Reynolds, Esq; still continues to emit its usual quantity

of 55 barrels per week, which, at the present low

price of tar, viz. 16s. per barrel, must bring into its

owner the amazing sum of 2288 l. annually.—It has

an aromatic smell and taste, and bids fair to answer

every purpose of vegetable tar, if not many more.—

—Lie, reader to the Queen, and a very ingenious

philosopher, says, that it is sometimes found in Ger

many; he suspects it to be produced by marine acid

and peat moss; but the subject is yet but little un-

derstood, though it is in a fair way to be fully in-

vestigated.

There were 31 ships fitted out at Hull the last

season for the whale fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits, the barthen of which together amounted to 8160 tons. One of the ships was lost; the other 30 arrived safe, and brought into port 1184 whales, and 7941 seals, which produced 3583 barrels of oil and blubber, and 571 tons of bone.

We hear from the Isle of Man, that they have had a tolerably good take of herrings, in the course of last week.

Old wheat has had a fall in Carlisle market from

22s. to 16s.

Samuel Whitebread, Esq; the proprietor of the largest brewery in England, and member for Bedford, opened 14 Sunday-schools, in that town, on the 19th ult.—The honour of opening them is justly ascribed to Mr Whitebread, from his having first recommended them, and begun the subscription with 100 l.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 20.

"The Circuit Court of Judicary was opened here yesterday by the Right Honourable Lords Hailes and Braxfield, when Edgar Wright in Amissfield town, accused of an assault and battery; Robert Boyd, late prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of theft; and William McMillan, late in Corfe, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, accused of forging a bill of 20 l. upon John Grieron of Corfe; were all fugitives for not appearing.

"The Court then proceeded upon the trial of James Leitch, alias Leith, late in Fife, in the parish of Girthon, a boy about fourteen years of age, accused of breaking into the house of Alexander Hough in Boreland, and stealing therefrom a pocket-book, containing three guinea notes, and several bills and papers, fifteen shillings in silver, a bottle of brandy, and some other small articles. He confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment; to be whipped through the streets of Dumfries, and to banishment for life. Thereafter Henry Riddell, prisoner in the tolbooth of Dumfries, accused of stealing a black mare, the property of John McGeoch tenant in Drumlantry, in the parish of Mongaig, also confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to transportation for life, and his service adjudged for seven years. There was no other business to come before the Court."

Extract of a letter from Kolfo, Sept. 21.

"A few days ago, eight score of sheep, and three cows, belonging to Mr Lee at Skateraw, got into a field of clover, of which they ate such a quantity, that every one of them burst.

"A stalk of oats was cut last week in the parish of Maxton, on which were 327 grains."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 15.

"An attempt was made by the female prisoners confined in the new prison to effect their escape on Thursday night last. They broke through the solid foundation, and got nine feet in the street, under the spot where potatoes are sold. They continued to work at it, until they absolutely made an opening about the size of a coal vault hole, when one of the party gave information to the keeper of the goal, who instantly secured them. Had they not been betrayed by this woman, every one of them must have got clear off.

"The breaking through the foundation of the new prison must have been a work of infinite labour, particularly to women, and without any implements. They moved the stones out gradually one by one, and, to prevent the appearance of accumulation of rubbish, as soon as the stones were taken out of the wall, they threw them, along with the mortar, &c. into the necessary. They continued to do so with the sand, when they had effected their way under the payment of the street, so that they had a passage perfectly clear. Perhaps no astonishing exertion was never made by a set of females in any gao in Europe.

"Our market yesterday abounded with a variety of excellent fish, which were sold at remarkably cheap rates. Large turbot was bought for five shillings, and smaller ones at half a crown. Gurnet, haddock, and soles were sold in the same proportion. A practice exists at the market, which makes fish dearer to the consumer than it otherwise would. Before any is exposed for sale, the men who bring it to market set it up by cant to the retailers, and so prevent the purchaser from buying at the first rate."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 18.

"Saturday night last, the Cork mail was stopped between Lismore and Clonmell, by a single highwayman, genteelly dressed, and elegantly mounted in furniture, who tied the post-boy's hands behind him, and blindfolded his eyes by tying a handkerchief round his head; he then cut open the mails to Dublin and Waterford, which he rifled of their letters, and carried the Youghal mail off entire.

"The frequent robberies of the mail, increases the popular wish for mail-coaches, as in England. But, in the present situation of this kingdom, such a plan is totally impracticable. There is not the same facility of travelling in this as in the sister country; and any person who would run mail-coaches, must do so on evident loss. The expence that must attend them, would be so excessive, as either to cause a rise in the postage, a circumstance which would be by no means agreeable; or bankrupt the individual who would venture on the enterprise.

"Our streets yesterday about one o'clock exhibited a curious sight. An officer belonging to our garrison, for a wager of an hundred guineas, undertook to run from the Phoenix Tavern, in Churclane, to the Foot-barrack. He took off his coat and waistcoat, and ran in his shirt, which was tied at the arms with ribbons. He was preceded by an officer on horseback who cleared the way for him, and he was attended by a number of the soldiery, who kept up with him all the way. He lost the wager by half a minute. The novelty of the sight attracted the curiosity of the populace, and by the time he reached the Barrack he had gathered a tail as long as a comet."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Thursday, Sept. 20. 8 o'clock, P. M.	49	29.37
Friday, — 21. 8 — A. M.	53	29.00
— 8 — P. M.	49	28.95
Saturday, — 22. 8 — A. M.	56	29.15

## FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

### QUEERIE.

"WOULD it not serve the interests of commerce, if there was one standard fixed, for the weights and measures of this kingdom; and that ten-pence should make one shilling, and ten shillings one pound; and the same with respect to a quarter, a ton? &c.

"2d. Would it not promote the same interests, were there a code of marine laws formed, by which, among other things, no person should be allowed to act on board of a merchant ship, as a Master or Mate of the same, unless he should be examined, and approved by the Trinity-house at London, Hull, Newhaven, or Leith?

"3d. Would it not be of advantage to the country, that our members of Parliament should direct their attention to objects such as the above, and dedicate to the consideration of them a few of those moments employed in the improvement of our present game laws?

"4th. Would it not serve the interests of trades and manufacturers in Scotland, that permission was granted them to swear to their claims on bankrupt estates in England, before a Judge in Scotland, in place of obliging them to appear in person before an attorney, in some country town in England, for that purpose?

"5th. Is not Scotland considered by the law of England as a place beyond sea?

"6th. Is not Ireland, by the same law, considered as a place not beyond sea?

### MERCATOR.

"V.'s favour shall appear in our next.

### ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Sept. 20. Jean and Mary, Kennedy, from St Andrews, with kelp.  
21. Edinburgh, Clark, from London, with goods.  
Elizabeth, Porteous, from Hull, with ditto.  
Kitty, Somerville, from Newcastle, with ditto.  
22. Friendship, Ord, from Dantick, with wood.

**SAILED.**  
Providence, Ross, for Glasgow, with goods.  
Jean and Janet, Sutherland, for Kirkwall, with ditto.  
Hope, Miller, for Hull, with ditto.  
Satisfaction, Wilcock, for Montrose, with ditto.  
Countess of Kintore, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto.

### ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

Sept. 17. Jean and Jenny, Connell, from Southampton, with timber.

Providence, Giffing, from Dumfries, with malt.  
12. Jenny and Peggy, Miller, from Barnstaple, with meal and oats.

## EXCISE LICENSES.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 18th SEPT. 1787.

BY several acts of Parliament, ANNUAL LICENSES are required to be taken out and renewed, and certain duties thereon paid, by the following persons, viz.

COMMON BREWERS of Small or Table Beer, (not being common brewers of strong beer,) 1 l. each.

COMMON BREWERS of Strong Beer, who have brewed in the year ending the 5th of July preceding, not more than 1000 barrels, 1 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 1000, and under 2000 barrels, 2 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 2000, and under 3000 barrels, 3 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 3000, and under 7500 barrels, 7 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 7500, and under 10,000 barrels, 10 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 10,000, and under 30,000 barrels, 20 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 30,000, and under 40,000 barrels, 40 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 40,000 barrels, 50 l. each.

Ditto, beginning after 5th July, 1 l. 10 s. each.

MALTSTERS, or Makers of Malt for sale, who have made in the year ending the 2d of June preceding, not more than 50 quarters, 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 50, and under 100 quarters, 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 100, and under 150 quarters, 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 150, and under 200 quarters, 1 l. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 200, and under 250 quarters, 1 l. 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 250, and under 300 quarters, 1 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 300, and under 350 quarters, 1 l. 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 350, and under 400 quarters, 2 l. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 400, and under 450 quarters, 1 l. 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 450, and under 500 quarters, 2 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 500, and under 550 quarters, 2 l. 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 550 quarters, 3 l. each.

DISTILLERS from Grain in the Highland Counties and places of Scotland, 1 l. per gallon of the content of their Stills.

DISTILLERS in other parts of Scotland, 1 l. 10 s. per gallon of the content of their Stills, if distilling from grain or other British materials;—2 l. 10 s. per gallon, where molasses or sugar are used;—and 3 l. per gallon, where other foreign materials are used.

RECTIFIERS of SPIRITS, at the rate of a halfpenny per gallon of the contents of every still, which shall have been in their possession within the year preceding.

RETAILERS of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, other than Aquavitae, 2 l. 6 s. each.

Ditto, refining and retailing Spirits in a house under the rent of 15 l.—2 l. 8 s. additional each.

Ditto, refining and retailing Spirits in a house at or above 25 l. and under 30 l. per annum of rent, 2 l. 16 s. additional each.

Ditto, refining and retailing Spirits in a house at or above 30 l. and under 35 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 4 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 35 l. and under 40 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 8 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 40 l. and under 45 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. 16 s. each.

Ditto, in a house at or above 45 l. and under 50 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. 20 s. each.

BRANDY DEALERS, or persons selling Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors, (not being retailers or rectifiers,) 5 l. each.

DEALERS in FOREIGN WINE, free of Excise duty.

TRADERS in, or VENDERS of Coffee, Tea, & Chocolates, 5 s. 6 d. each.

VENDERS of, or TRADERS in Gold or Silver Plate, 2 l. 6 s. each.

Ditto, felling any piece of Plate, in which the quantity of Gold amounts to two ounces or upwards;—or of Silver thirty ounces or upwards, 5 l. 15 s. each.

AUCTIONEERS, or Sellers of Goods by Auction, 5 s. 9 d. each.

COACH-MAKERS, 1 l. each.

MAKERS of WAX CANDLES, or Spermaceti Candles, 5 l. each.

TRADERS in, or SELLERS of WAX CANDLES, or Spermaceti Candles, 5 s. each.

CHANDLERS, or Makers of Candles, (other than wax or spermaceti candles,) 1 l. each.

PAPER-MAKERS, and PAPER MAKERS, 2 l. each.

CALICO-PRINTERS, and Printers Painters, or Stainers of Silks, Linens, Cottons, or Stuffs, 10 l. each.

STARCH-MAKERS, 5 l. each.

WIRE-DRAWERS, 1 l. each.

TANNERS in Scotland, 2 l. 10 s. each.

TAWERS, 1 l. each.

DRESSERS of HYDES and SKINS in OIL, 2 l. each.

CURRIERS, 1 l. each.

MAKERS of VELLUM or PARCHMENT, 1 l. each.

GLASS-MAKERS, for every Glass-house, 10 l. each.

MAKERS of MEAD for sale, 1 l. each.

MAKERS of any kind of SWEETS (except Mead) for sale, 5 l. each.

MAKERS of VINEGAR for sale, 10 l. each.

In pursuance of the before-mentioned statutes, such Licenses will be given out, or renewed, on application and payment of the duty for the same, at the Chief Office of Excise in Edinburgh, and by the several Collectors and Supervisors of Excise throughout Scotland, within their respective collections and districts, except those for distillers in the low counties, which are to be had at the License Office in Edinburgh.

And public notice of these acts is hereby given, that all concerned may avoid prosecutions, which must be commenced against them for the PENALTIES incurred by making, manufacturing, or dealing in any of the commodities before mentioned, without first taking out a License for that purpose, and renewing the same annually.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN THOMSON, } Secretaries.

ADAM PEARSON, } Secretaries.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th of November, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, situated thirteen miles from Glasgow, on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, and five miles from the town of Hamilton. They consist of about 300 Scots acres, contain both coal and free stone, and have several thriving plantations upon them, from ten to thirteen years old, some good situations for building, and the best place for an inn betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh. The price will be allowed to remain in the hands of a purchaser, if he desires it.

Apply to William Wilson writer, Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh.

## FOR SALE

### For Exportation or Ships Stores.

UPWARDS of 11,700 gallons of Foreign GENEVA, BRITISH SPIRITS, Foreign BRANDY, Foreign RUM.

Lying in the Excise Warehouses of EDINBURGH and LEITH, are to be disposed of, clear of all duties, for exportation to foreign parts, or for consumption as stores on board of vessels on foreign voyages, in casks containing 100 gallons each at the least, and in vessels exceeding the burden of 100 tons; to be shipped under the like security for the due exportation or consumption thereof as aforesaid, as is required in the case of spirits lawfully exported or shipped for consumption on ship board, and to be subject to refusals and recondemnation in case of being relanded.

Thee Spirits may be viewed and tafted in the Excise Warehouses of Edinburgh and Leith, every lawful day before the 1st of October next; and all persons willing to purchase the whole or any part of them, are desired, betwixt and that date, to give in their proposals in writing, specifying the kind and quantity to be purchased, with the price they offer for the same, addressed to the Commissioners of Excise, Edinburgh, or their Secretaries; and such offers as are not accepted shall be kept secret.

By Order of the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.  
Excise Office, Edinburgh, 18th September 1787.

### COUNTY OF LANARK.

THE Michaelmas Head Court of the Barons and Freeholders of the County of Lanark, is to be held within the county-hall of Lanark, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next.

And claims of enrollment are lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for

Sir William Murray of Touchadam and Pitlochie, Bart. The Hon. David Rae of Eskgove, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in Sheriff, and David Rae, Esq; his eldest son, in fee.

Robert Bogle of Daldowie, Esq;

JAMES CUNNISON, Clerk,

### PERTH SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, besides the roads which were formerly advertised, there is also an intention of applying to Parliament, for authority to erect a turnpike upon the road from Perth to Dunkeld, passing through the parishes of Perth, Redgorton, Moneydie, Auchtergaven, and Little Dunkeld.

JAMES PATON, Dep.

Perth, Sept. 21. 1787.

### SALE OF GOGAR,

#### IN LOTS.

IN the month of November next, the Estate of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, will be exposed to public roup in THREE LOTS.—Each Lot will afford a freehold qualification, and amount to from 4 to 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The day of sale, and other particulars will be afterwards advertised.—In the meantime, application may be made to James Gray, writer, merchant-street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain for the whole, or any of the lots.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

#### IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

THESE Parts of the ESTATE of HODDOM belonging to Charles Sharpe, Esquire, after mentioned, in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I. The lands of DAMM, &c. lying in the parish of Dryfane, and shire of Dumfries.

The lands of Damm rented at L. 52 10 o

Lands of Michaelswall rented at 52 10 o

Gross Rent, L. 105 0 0

And the upft price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritor has not right, is L. 209 11 8 12ths

Being 25 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of the Crown, are pleasantly situated upon the water of Dryfe; and the lands of Damm lie likewise along the banks of the water of Annan.—They lie within six or seven miles of lime, in the near neighbourhood of marl, and being at present in an uninclosed state, are capable of great improvement. There are good and substantial Farm-houses on each farm. The lands of Damm are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1783, and Michaelswall for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780.

Lot II. The Lands of CRAIGHOUSE and WHITELEES, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and shire of Dumfries, rented as under.

Craighouse, L. 30 0 0

Whiteles, 3 0 0

Gross Rent, L. 33 0 0

And the upft price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teinds, to which the Heritor has not right, is L. 63 8 5 12d

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

These lands hold blench of a subject superior for payment of a peiny Scots.—The lands of Craighouse are under lease for 15 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780, and Whiteles is under lease for 9 years, from Candlemas and Whitunday 1780. When these tacks expire a considerable advance of rent may be expected. The lands are in the very neighbourhood of plenty of lime.

Lot III. The Lands called HYND'S CLUNZIE, lying in the parish of Terregles, and shewary of Kirkcudbright.

These lands are possessed in cumulo with the other parts of the lands of Clunzie by one tenant, but they are proven to be worth upon a tack for 19 years, L. 29 5 0

And the price put thereon by the Lords, after deducting for teind, is L. 55 11 10

Being 23 years purchase of the lands, and 5 years purchase of the free teind.

They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty of 2s. 2d. 8-12ths Sterling, and 1d. 4-12ths in augmentation of the rent. They lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Dumfries, are pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement, and not under lease.

The titles, articles of &c. may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and further information, application may be made to Joseph Norris, writer in Edinburgh.

It is SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening.

The Lands of LOCH, lying in the parish of Calder, and shire of Lanark, holding of the Crown, in place of the Archibishop, containing about 268 Scots acres, set at present to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 203 l. 9 s. 6 d. Sterling. The lands are all inclosed with stone-dykes, and the houses have lately been repaired. These lands lie within a mile of the Great Canal; and about the same distance from the town of Kirkintiloch, and within half a mile of lime.

The terms of payment will be made easy to a purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Watson, or Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh, or Mr George Bogle merchant in Glasgow, who have powers to make a private bargain before the roup.

William Stell will shew the grounds.

## INN AT GLAMMIS.

### APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN MACLEAN, late Butler to Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, Bart, who has possessed this Inn since Martinmas last, humbly solicits the countenance and support of the travellers upon the North road, against repeated attempts lately made by his neighbour at Cupar, to run past his house to Forfar.—He is certain that different companies have been told at Cupar, that they ought to go on to Forfar without stopping, "as there was no dependence on getting any thing pro- per at Glammis," and other injurious intimation to that purpose.

The Inn at Glammis has been long the established stage between Cupar and Brechin.—The present possessor entered to it with the reasonable expectation, that it would continue to be so; and humbly hopes that the Ladies and Gentlemen who travel this road, will not suffer him to be ruined by malicious misrepresentations.—He is not conscious of having offended any person, and he will do his utmost to give satisfaction to those who are pleased to stop at his house.